

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

A. H. HERRY, Editors.

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FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. WM. TROUSDALE.

The Soldier of Tallahatchee, Talladega, Pontotoc, the Glorious Night of the 23d December, 1814, the 3d January, 1815, of the Forts of Whilacoe, the Three Battles of the Wahcho, Hammock, 17th, 18th, and 21st November, 1839; of Congress, of Cherokee, of Mobile, of Rep., and of Choptank, in 1843.

"Measures not Men."

The utility and stability of our happy form of government being based upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, it follows as a consequence, that if we desire a perpetuation of its consoling results, we must discard all party factions, and give place to intelligence and virtue—we must examine questions for ourselves, and act accordingly. The doctrine of letting our leaders manufacture all our political sentiments, and direct every movement that our interest may indicate, is not only dangerous, but humiliating beyond the endurance of an intelligent people. Hence the importance of being fully posted up by the exercise of a well-informed judgment, on every question which the exercise of political suffrage may tend to build up or pull down.

An allegiance to party, at a sacrifice of judgment and the conscious convictions of what are really conducive to the permanent interests of the country—or a tacit assent, without mature deliberation and thorough investigation of every measure proposed, is but the taking-on of fetters which will sooner or later destroy the hopes and blight the prospects of the lover of civil and religious liberty. This is an extreme which no partisan should allow himself to reach.

If our promises be good, however strong the claims of party may be, and the disposition to acknowledge their obligation, no one, democrat or whig, can justify himself in yielding a willing support to a man merely from the fact that he is brought forward by the party with whom he has heretofore acted. It is unsafe to conclude that a party can not do wrong. Honesty, qualification, and congeniality of sentiment between voter and aspirant, should be the materials constituting every voter's platform. We claim it as ours, and are prepared and determined to act upon it, however strong partisans we are justly considered to be. In this matter, we are not content to act the part of an index, merely pointing out the way, but are resolved to tread the entire ground. This we have ever felt it our duty to do, but more especially at the present time, when the existence of our government is threatened by designing and unprincipled men, both from the North and South. As a test to our sincerity, we aver in the most positive and distinct terms, that with all our devotion to democracy, we could not be induced to vote for Gen. Trosdale for Governor from any other consideration than that the interests of our common country imperatively demand that we should.

If we had good reason to believe that the position assumed and occupied by the democratic party would tend to materially retard the onward progress of our government to the attainment of that degree of greatness and usefulness which she is destined to accomplish, we would sever our connection with that party without delay. Our position in politics is not influenced by party ties or factional emotions, but by patriotic desires and the accomplishment of patriotic ends. And, without laying claim to better information and clearer discernment than that of our whig friends, we take the liberty of assuring them, that short of a hearty and zealous support of the fundamental principles to be found only in the democratic creed, they cannot reasonably

hope to avoid the many breakers and quick-sands which to our mind, present themselves to those who persist in the policy of government, to which the political tactics of whig leaders would subject the country. We will go still further and say that, after conceding a degree of patriotism to thousands in the whig ranks, we are fully persuaded that the salvation of the Union is suspended upon the democratic party. Why? Because its members adhere to and support the principles which must be tenaciously observed to perpetuate the government. These remarks are not intended to reflect harshly upon the honesty or patriotism of our whig friends, for we award to the masses of that party in the South an equal share of these ingredients; and, but for erroneous education, and rather stringent party obligations, which appear to us to prevail to a dangerous extent in their ranks, there would be but one party in the South, and that—the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

First Congressional District.

The democratic party in several of the counties in this District, entertaining the opinion that it is dangerous to a thorough organization, to the harmony, union, efficient and energetic action of the party, to have more than one candidate for each station, have held a public meeting in Greeneville, the county site of Greene county, and adopted the following plan to reduce the number of candidates who are now before them for political preferment. They number from two to four for each office to be filled.

That the Democrats of each civil district meet at their respective election grounds on the 1st Saturday in June, and after selecting one of their number to receive the votes and two others to count them, proceed to vote for someone for Senator, Floater and County Member. And after counting all the votes polled and duly certifying the same, one of the men holding the election shall bear the same to the clerk of the county court, who will compare the vote of every district, and the man receiving the largest number of democratic votes for each said office, shall be declared the regular nominee of the Democratic party of that county.

This plan was not only unanimously adopted by the meeting but cordially subscribed to by all the candidates who were present.

The Nashville Banner in copying the following extract from the Union's correspondent, admits that there is more truth than poetry in that correspondent's statement, and expresses its surprise that the whigs should lose sight of the importance of the contest, by crowding the political field with a number of candidates for the same office. If it will afford the Banner any comfort, we can assure him, that we are, to some extent, "down with the same complaint,"—we have only five candidates for Floater in this district, and one of them is a whig. But to the extract:

"There are in this county (Carroll) about seven whig candidates for the Legislature, and two democratic candidates. This is the case in every county in West Tennessee where there is a large whig majority."

The Whigs of Yorktown, Va., at a large and enthusiastic meeting at that place, unanimously and unconditionally nominated Daniel Webster, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and have had the impudence to call upon the friends of the Union throughout the United States to rally around and support him.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—A Dublin correspondent of the London Chronicle states that even before the opening of the spring, the tide of emigration has recommenced, with as much vigor as in any previous season since the famine, and that it appears likely that the emigration during the present year will fully equal that of the last or any previous year, notwithstanding the long continued drain of the population, and the bareness of a protracted and desolating famine.

Arrival of the Franklin.

New York, May 19.

The Franklin arrived four days later. The Africa arrived out on the fourth. The Washington had left Coves for Bremen.

The London money market is unchanged, receipts to Crystal Palace per day twelve hundred pounds sterling. The prices fell from one pound to five shillings. A national banquet is to be given to the foreign commissioners. McMannus O'Dougherty and O'Donahoe have been released from Van Dieman's land.

The anniversary in France passed off quietly. The most important news is the successful insurrection in Portugal—the Governor of Oporto had surrendered without a struggle, and Saldanha was victoriously marching towards Lisbon. Saldanha's cause was rapidly gaining throughout the kingdom.

Cotton sales, 5,000 bales at half penny higher than the Cambria's prices. Corn was equally enquired for. Flour firmer, owing to the cold weather; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20 a 21. State of trade at Manchester unchanged.

New York, May 19.

Cotton under the news of the Franklin advanced one quarter; sales of one thousand middling upland at 10. Flour advanced six cents. Mess pork is heavy and unsettled, 15 1/2 a 15 1/4.

No Pledges in 1848—No Pledges in 1852.

The Northern whigs are already disclosing their game. "General Taylor gave no pledges," say they, "and Gen. Scott must give none!" "We of the North did not ask a pledge from Gen. Taylor to sustain the Proviso, and you of the South must not be so unreasonable as to ask from General Scott any pledge to sustain the compromise." Such is now the language of the Northern whigs. Read in proof the following extract from the Indiana State Journal, the central and leading organ of the whigs of Indiana, who in Legislative caucus have nominated Gen. Scott as their candidate:

We regret to notice a disposition on the part of some of the Southern papers to require of Gen. Scott, as a condition precedent to their support of him, (should he be nominated by a whig convention,) a distinct pledge in relation to questions arising out of the existence of slavery. These gentlemen ought to remember that the whigs of the free states supported Gen. Taylor, without requiring any pledges from him on that subject. All the pledges from him were to faithfully enforce the laws enacted by Congress. Gen. Scott will occupy the same ground, and with that the Southern whigs ought to be satisfied.

Are the people of this State ready for this doctrine? Bring your State into the whig line in this election; and it is the best doctrine you can hope for from the whig party in the North!

Thirty-two States.—The Clarkeville Jeffersonian says: "In the course of his speech at Dover, Gen. Campbell, in speaking of the Confederacy, said it was composed of thirty-two states. Seeing that several of his auditors smiled at the remark, he stopped, and in an undertone, but loud enough to be heard all over the house, inquired if there are thirty-two states. After an instant's hesitation and reflection, he raised his voice to the concert pitch and exclaimed 'yes, thirty-two states.' An old gentleman sitting near us remarked that the thirty-second State was probably the one the Judge would be Governor of. He did not think he could come in in any of the thirty-one now in the Union."

An Error.

It is an error for the Whigs to charge that Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, was the author of the first anti-slavery proviso. The first proviso of this kind was contained in the ordinance for the government of the North-west Territory. Gen. Taylor endorsed that, in his letter to Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati. The next proviso was that contained in the Missouri compromise, of which Mr. Clay is said to have been the author. And Mr. Winthrop's proviso was introduced before Mr. Wilmot's Mr. Winthrop's, however, only covered the ground which had been covered before by Mr. Clay's.

We sometimes hear it said that "A. V. Brown voted for the Winthrop proviso to the Oregon bill." He voted for the bill in spite of the proviso, because slavery was already excluded from the territory included in the Oregon bill, through the operations of Mr. Clay's Missouri compromise.

Gov. Trosdale.

The following pointed remarks of the Washington Union will be read with interest. They are timely and well put and we commend them to our readers:

We are pleased to see that this distinguished patriot enters into the gubernatorial contest in Tennessee with a spirit characteristic of his nature. He has made appointments with his opponent—Judge William B. Campbell—to address his fellow-citizens at such points in the State as will enable every voter to understand what general interests are involved in the canvass of the two parties at this time. Governor Trosdale has been long the favorite of the good old-fashioned democratic country of Sumner, having received there his education and training, and having met her highest expectation not only in the field of battle, but in every civil employment to which he has been called, from that of an attorney at the bar to the office of Governor of the State. There is no field of glory distinguished by our citizen-soldier in the southern country that has not yielded a laurel to this brave, gallant, and talented man; and we are confident that the people of Tennessee, who have elevated him to the highest office within their gift, will depreciate the value of these laurels by refusing to entwine them in the civic wreath which is due to his able administration of the office of Governor.

In order to counteract the influence naturally springing from the usual services of such a man as Governor Trosdale, the whigs have induced Judge Campbell to vacate an office which was conferred upon him for military services—thus thinking to neutralize the force of such merit, and avail themselves of another opportunity to obtain power by the divisions which have been created in Tennessee respecting the best mode of arresting the spirit of fanaticism in the northern States. Hence the keen eye and the eloquent tongue of Col. Gentry could not let pass an opportunity to call to the aid of his party another experiment, like that which succeeded with the name of Harrison and Taylor, to put men into office but not principles into the administration of the government, which are needed to keep the ship of State where Washington, Jefferson and Jackson placed it. What is the judgment of the country already upon the combinations that were resorted to to place Gen. Harrison in the presidency? Is there a single measure on record to which the future historian will point as sufficient, even if so intended, to repress the many evils which were then developed as the fruit of sectional strife and personal ambition? And is not the observation still more true when applied to the administration of Gen. Taylor, under whose auspices the Wilmot Proviso received no rebuke, and the opportunity of saving the Union was almost lost, and would certainly have been so, but for the timely interposition of those patriotic men who had been thrown aside by those who clamored loudest that this successful General was not a party man?

We say to the democrats of Tennessee, the same game is about to be played upon you again; unless you discard all minor differences of opinion, and rally around your principles as your soldiers did against the common enemy at New Orleans and in Mexico. Think only of your country—of the old principles of republican democracy—and believe not those who tell you that the support of whiggery is the support of the compromise of the last session. If the declarations of Col. Gentry are true why has he not thought of Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster, who were the champions of that compromise, as the candidate of his party? Call upon him to explain why it is that Gen. Scott has been nominated by a vast number of the whigs in New England, in Delaware, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Michigan. Tell him to explain why it is that Mr. Clayton, General Taylor's Secretary of State, has openly declared for Gen. Scott, and that Mr. Seward, the friend of Gen. Scott, is not openly against the fugitive slave law.

Insurrection in China.—Regarding the long standing insurrection in the province of Cangi, we learn from the Overland Friend for China, for last January, that the disturbances are increasing in violence. The insurgents were assembled in great strength within sixty miles of Canton, with the avowed purpose of subverting the present dynasty. The revolt has attained such a head that it was thought uncertain whether his Celestial Majesty would be able to keep the throne.

Price of the Next Crop of Cotton.

An intelligent writer in the Charleston Courier of May 2d, speaks as follows in regard to the stocks of cotton in this country and Europe, and the price of the next crop:

We have received in this country, at the ports, 233,843 bales of cotton, above our receipts last year at the same time; and yet, the stock in port is 5,509 bales less than it was last year.

We have exported to Great Britain 254,582 bales more than at the same period last year; and yet the stock in Great Britain was, on 11th April, 30,000 bales less than last year. There is cotton on the way now, but so there was last year. All the letters agree that spinners are only buying for immediate consumption; therefore, the consumption does not fall off.

The stock in our ports is.....498,424
in Great Britain, April 11.....536,000

Total stock.....1,034,424

The consumption for thirty weeks, from April 11, till the new crop can be at Liverpool, at 20,000 bales of American kinds, is.....600,000

The consumption in America is reduced this year to 500,000 bales, for six months.....250,000

The consumption of the Continent at 1,000,000 per annum, for six months.....500,000

Consumption.....1,250,000

Deficiency.....\$16,000

To be supplied by our future receipts from the interior. Now, supposing the deficiency to be supplied, and supposing our next crop to be a very large one; it will come to market in a world bare of cotton. The stock in Great Britain, for a series of years, has been about 500,000 bales at the end of the year, and in this country 140,000 to 150,000 bales. There is no way of supplying this stock, and the crop cannot sell below the present rates, even if it be 3,000,000 bales; because, at the present rates, consumption is stimulated.

Vermont Democracy.

The Democratic State Committee have called a State Convention at Montpelier, on the 22d inst., to present candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Treasurer, to be supported by the Democracy of the State at the election in September. The language of the call indicates, without mistake, the sound source from which it emanates. It urges all "who would honestly act with, and cordially sustain the National Democratic Party, upon the platform drawn by the hand of Silas Wright, and adopted by the Baltimore Convention in 1836, and re-affirmed by every National Democratic Convention since that time—and who would cherish and follow the advice of Washington in his Farewell Address to his countrymen, to indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts," to attend, that we may consult and act together for the common good."

Terrible Storm.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register of the 7th inst., contains an account of a very destructive hurricane which passed over that city on Sunday, the 4th instant, spreading ruin and devastation in its course. So furious a storm was never before experienced in that latitude. Its track was not more than one hundred yards wide, the direction from southwest to northeast, uprooting the largest trees, lifting in some instances houses from their foundations and prostrating them to the earth, overthrowing chimneys and fences, doing heavy damage in its course. The Register thinks it was almost a miracle that no lives were lost. The scene is said to have been terribly appalling.

MICHIGAN.—Among the acts adopted by the late Legislature was one abolishing all laws for the collection of debt. Michigan has now in force the most of the national reform measures. No land limitation law has been enacted, although the homestead has long been exempted. A number of mercantile firms and dealers in Kahmazoo, since the abolition of the law relating to debt, have announced their intention of publishing the names of all delinquents, "being well convinced," as they say, "that no man of good intentions and honorable principles will allow himself to be thus posted before his neighbors and fellow-citizens." The honor of the man is hereafter to be the foundation of all ordinary transactions.

Items of News.

Cholera on the Steamer Troquois.—Great Fidelity.—We learn from a gentleman who was a passenger on the steamer Troquois from New Orleans to Cairo, that the cholera broke out among the deck passengers, and that six of them died and were buried along the shore before the boat reached Cairo, three more had died and six or seven others were in the last stages of the disease.

There were about 300 passengers on the boat, many of whom were emigrants and Californians. A man by the name of Cone who left a family in Illinois, and had been to California, was stricken down and died, and was buried within 100 miles of his home.—*Lon. Jour.*, 17th inst.

CHOLERA.—We think it proper to allude to the existence of a very few isolated cases of Cholera in Memphis this season, not because they present a subject of alarm by any means, but to counteract exaggerated rumors of its prevalence in circulation through the adjacent country.

We have endeavored to reach the most authentic sources on the subject, and we find that not more than eight or ten cases have occurred during the whole season, and that these have all occurred in two, or at most in three families, all living together in the northern portion of the city.—*Memphis Enquirer*, 15th.

Plague in the East.—According to the last quarantine report, the ports of Tripoli, Alexandria, Constantinople, Tunis, Smyrna, the Isle of Candia, and other places, are pronounced to be dangerous on account of the plague; and the whole of the ports of Turkey and of Greece are declared to be suspected.

We learn that it is the intention of the Postmaster General to have all the newspaper mail bags recently contracted for closed by locks, instead of being merely tied, as has been the practice heretofore.—This is an excellent arrangement, and will insure greater security to this class of mail matter.

New Bank in New York.—Within the last six months, nine new banks have been established in the city of New York, adding over six millions dollars to the banking capital of the city.

Factories at the South.—The new cotton factory of Autaugaville near Alabama river, is now in full operation, and turning out excellent fabrics and yarns. The Mobile Tribune says, that the Alabama, Georgia and Virginia mills now supply the bulk of negro osnaburges and unbleached cotton goods required for the planting States. It will not be long before bleached goods will be made to a large extent. These facts show that the South is gradually freeing herself from Northern bondage.

We understand from Gen. Pillow, that he is making all the progress in the enterprise of rendering our river navigable which could reasonably be expected. We don't remember the exact number of workmen he has at this time, but it is a pretty strong force, and they are getting out timber as rapidly as possible.—*Columbia Intelligencer*.

THE CHINA REBELLION.—The news of a rebellion in the interior of China is confirmed. The rebels appear to have no political aim, but have reached to within 120 miles of Canton.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Rio Grande Sentinel of the 30th ult., says that a body of Mexican soldiers fired on a party of Americans who were crossing the river to attend a Mexican ball, opposite Roma. Two Americans were severely wounded.—The Mexican soldiers apologized for the mistake.

The Camanches have lately killed four, and wounded several men at Love's Rancho, near San Patricio.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather, during the past month, has been unusually cool for the season, and the growth of cotton, says the Albany (Ga.) Patriot of the 9th inst., has in consequence been retarded. The stand is generally good, but the plant is small. Corn was planted later than usual. The plant looks healthy, and the quantity planted promises an abundant crop.

The crops are rapidly improving under the warm weather; though great injury has resulted from the cold and unfavorable weather that preceded the present warm days.—*Memphis Express*.

CHOLERA.—The steamer Iowa arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday from New Orleans with 193 passengers. On the passage, several cases of Cholera appeared among the passengers and crew, and four deaths occurred. Four or five persons laboring under the disease were left at the quarantine below St. Louis.—*Lon. Jour.*

THE TOBACCO HOUND.—In North Attleborough, Mass., there is kept in a manufacturing establishment a large mastiff who takes as much comfort in a quid of tobacco, as does the inveterate lover of the weed. So habituated has he become to its use that he must have it and will sit all day in the centre of the shop, chewing away with a good appetite and a great relish. He became thus like a man by playing with "old sogers," as the ends of old cigars are professionally termed. In such a play he would occasionally find a "soger" in his mouth until at length a taste was formed for the tobacco, which since increased and he has now become as degraded as mad—a slave to an acquired appetite.

COTTON SUMMARY.—The receipts at all the ports, up to the latest dates, since the 1st September last, amount to 2,107,926 bales, making the increase over last year 260,462 bales. The increase in the exports to foreign ports, is 386,784 bales; to Northern ports, 123,375 bales. The decrease in the stock on hand and on shipboard at New Orleans on the 10th inst., as compared with last year, is, 8,329 bales.—*Memphis Eagle*.

The Cholera.—We have had several cases of cholera that have proved fatal. We think there is no cause of alarm, but we mention the prevalence of the cholera, to admonish our citizens to care and prudence so as to avoid the consequences of improper food and improper exposure. There is no cause why persons may not visit our city. The cases so far have been confined to few persons and low and dirty districts, so we learn.

Various rumors are afloat in the country; the above is the true state of the facts.—*Memphis Express*.

RED RIVER CROPS.—The Alexandria Republican of the 3d inst., says that the crops in that section of the State were suffering very much from a want of rain. It also complains of cold weather, and says that if a frost should occur it would almost wholly ruin them. The river was still falling, having receded about fifteen feet from the highest point it had attained this season.

The population of Illinois, as reported by Congressional districts, entitles the northern section of the State to two additional members of Congress.

Sponge Trade of Key West.—The sponge trade is creating quite a sensation in our midst. A large number of our citizens are engaged in procuring it, and are reaping a handsome reward for their labor.—The sponge is cured and brought into market, and sold to our merchants for New York consumption, where they are manufacturing a beautiful article of cloth from it.—The discovery was only made some six months ago that it was so valuable for such a purpose and now the article commands, in this market, from ten to twelve cents per pound, and a first-rate article, well cured and attended to, will bring even more. There is always a demand for it, and it would not surprise us to see it, at no distant day, one of the principal commodities of our section.—*Key West Gazette*.

NOMINATIONS.—The first Monday in May both the Whigs and Democrats held a county Convention at Pulaski, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. Robt. M. Bugg, Esq., was nominated by the Whigs, and Maj. T. M. Jones by the Democrats.

The Democratic Convention held at Lynnville, Giles county, on Saturday last nominated Dr. Thos. J. Kennedy of Cornersville, as the democratic candidate for the State Senate.—*Man. Intell.*

A private letter, received in Savannah, dated 2d inst., states that there was a slight frost in Lee county, Georgia, on the night of the 1st inst. Cotton is not represented as looking well, owing to the continuation of chilly weather. The prospect of the corn crop is flattering.

The citizens of Waverly, in Morgan county, Ill., held a meeting lately, and passed resolutions prohibiting the exhibition of circuses and similar amusements in that place.